BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 50 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $4 00
" " 2 " 3 00 | " " 6 " 6 00
" year.....10 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, AUG. 7, 1863. NO. 211.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 6 00
Two days	00	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	00	Three weeks	18 00
Four days	4 80	One month	24 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	48 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be made save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Later from the North and Europe—Lincoln on Retaliation, &c.

RICHMOND, August 5.—Flag of truce boat at City Point today, brings the New York *Times* of the 3rd. Lincoln has issued an order declaring that the law of retaliation shall be fully carried out: for every soldier killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel soldier will be executed, and if a black soldier who is taken prisoner be sold into slavery a rebel soldier will be confined at hard labor on the public works and there continue until the black be liberated.

Yankee accounts of the battle of Brandy Station are brief, but admit a heavy loss.

Charleston dates to the 31st say Gilmore had succeeded in erecting a long line of batteries within two hundred and fifty yards of Fort Wagner, and in mounting three heavy two hundred pounder seige guns within a mile and a quarter of Sumter, with which he expected the fort to be reduced.

Burnside has declared Kentucky under martial law and commanded military officers to aid the authorities in the State in support of the laws and the purity of suffrage in elections. Judges will be held strictly accountable.

Official advices of the surrender of Brasher City to the Gunboat *Sachem* had been received at New Orleans.

The *Times* says: "From ipterior towns in this State as well as the New England States we hear that more than half of those drafted will pay the exemption fee.

The *America* at New York brings European advices to the 22nd.

The British Parliament expected to adjourn on the 28th. Lord Clyde, field Marshal, was very ill and not expected to recover. The news of the surrender of Vicksburg and the results of the battle of Gettysburg caused considerable excitement in England. The *Times'* city article of the 21st, says the news received is mixed with a feeling of surprise, disappointment and satisfaction. Surprise at the sudden collapse of Vicksburg and its defence; disappointment at the removal, owing to the retreat of Lee, of all prospect of an early termination of the war, and satisfaction in contemplating the wisdom shown by England in not having prematurely yielded to the recent pressure for recognition of the Confederate States.

Consols declined from 92⅞ a 93, to 92⅝ a 92¾. The extreme flatness of Paris Bourse had revived. Distrust of the action and the position of the Polish question were the main causes of depression.

Confederate loan 4½ a 3½ discount.

Tuesday, p. m., Consols opened this morning at a further decline in open markets, and there was almost a panic through the day. The Polish question was assigned as the cause.

Liverpool cotton market firm with a quarter of a penn advance.

The answer of the Russian Government to the notes of the three powers regarding Poland has been published and is generally considered unsatisfactory. War considered by no means a remote contingency. There was no abatement in the activity of the revolutionists and several fights had taken place with varying results. News from America had sent up American stocks and given them a buoyancy not before possessed for sometime.

The Pius to his Children—Northern Items—Yankees in James River, &c.

RICHMOND, Aug. 6.—Pope Pius has addressed a letter to Archbishop Hughes on the subject of the American war, urging peace, and desiring him to confer with the Archbishop at New Orleans in pursuance of this object.—He directs him to omit nothing that he can undertake to accomplish it, by his wisdom, authority or exertions so far as compatible with the nature of his holy ministry, to conciliate the minds of the combatants and bring back the desired tranquility and peace.

The draft will be commenced in New York next week.

The *Tribune* thinks there will be resistance.

A telegram from Cincinnati says three hundred and fifty Kentucky raiders, including Colonel Ashby, have been captured.

The expedition which left Vicksburg a few days ago have arrived at Port Hudson, Grant reported commanding in person. Destination unknown.

The Yankee flotilla in James river is reported moving slowly up the river, shelling continuously.

Nothing from the army of Northern Virginia.

The Medical Department—Care of the Soldiers.

RICHMOND, August 5.—The Medical Department of the army is better organized than at any previous time since the commencement of the war, and more system is observed; and with the aid of the legislation by Congress at the last session, many causes of complaint heretofore existing, have been removed. It will be gratifying to relatives and friends of the soldiers to learn, too, that wayside hospitals have been established in this city, Petersburg, Danville, Farmville, Lynchburg, Charlottesville Liberty and Staunton, near the railroad depots, at which sick and diseased soldiers on furlough may have their wants supplied without expense.

From the South-west—Preparing Negroes for the Field.

MORTON, Aug. 4.—Twenty-two transports, laden with troops, have passed Natchez going down. Up to Friday a number of Banks' and Burnside's regiments had been mustered out, their terms having expired. Transports loaded with negroes are sent up daily to Island No. 10, to be instructed in the manual of arms. East and West Louisiana have been stripped to form negro Regiments. Rumor says that Sherman is furloughing one out of every company and they leave daily for home. Pilaging parties are sent out daily from the garrison at Natchez and New Carthage, who strip the country of provisons and commit every species of vandalism. Weather extremely warm; thermometer 98.

From Alabama.

MOBILE, Aug. 5.—As far as heard from Watts has a small majority over Shorter for Governor; Langdon has a majority over Dickinson for Congress.

A flag of truce steamer arrived last night from New Orleans off Fort Morgan, with the Vicksburg paroled prisoners. Major Monroe arrived with family at Pascagoula *en route* for this city.

PASCAGOULA, Aug. 5.—Major Monroe, of New Orleans, has arrived here from Fort Pickens. His family is with him. He was not permitted to visit New Orleans.

Alabama Elections.

SELMA, August 5.—Election returns come in slowly—Cruikshank elected to Congress in the fourth district over Curry. In Dallas county Chilton's majority over Line 781—Watts' majority over Shorter 721. In Greene county Gen. Watts got four to Shorter's one; Perry county, Watts 665, Shorter 184, and two boxes to hear from.—Calhoun reported gone for Watts. Talladega, Bibb and Spelly for Watts by large majorities. Few returns from Tuscaloosa and Pickens, indicate a majority for Watts in both these counties.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, August 5.—Another day of quiet. The enemy is strengthening his Morris Island batteries, and iron clads are receiving ammunition. Last night some marines and a detachment of the Eutaw regiment, under Lieutenant Worley, of the navy, surprised two of the enemy's picket boats in the creek between Morris and James Islands. We took one boat containing an officer and nine men, besides killing three others. The other boat escaped with the loss of a portion of her crew.

Another Cavalry Fight—Yankees Repulsed, &c.

RICHMOND, Aug. 6.—Another cavalay fight occurred at Brandy Station on the 4th between a body of Stuart's cavalry and Becham's horse artillery and three brigades of Yankee cavalry with twelve pieces of artillery. The fight lasted from 2 o'clock until night, and the enemy were driven within a mile of the Rappahannock. Our loss, 6 killed and 18 wounded.

Liabilities of the City of New York for destruction of private property in the recent riots, and services of extra police, fifteen hundred thousand dollars. Judge Nash of the United States District Court, has entered a decree of condemnation and forfeiture of the British steamer *Peterhoff*.

From James River.

RICHMOND, Aug. 6.—The Yankee flotilla was anchored, last evening, at Aiken's landing, James River, a few miles below Fort Drewry. Two torpedoes were exploded prematurely on the approach of the gunboats. The flotilla consisted of two monitors, a floating battery and two wooden gunboats.

Flotilla Retired—No News from Gen. Lee.

RICHMOND, Aug. 6.—The Yankee flotilla has retuned down the river. Several field pieces opened on the gunboats this morning and disabled one. The ironclads did not come up as far as the gunboats. No news by central or Fredericksburg trains.

THE NEW EMPEROR OF THE NEW EMPIRE.—Who is Maximilian? is a question frequently asked. We suppose him to be a scion of the Bonaparte family, in which there are two persons of that name, grandchildren of Eugene Beauharnale and his wife, the Princess of Bavaria. Eugene was a child of Josephine by her first marriage, and a great favorite of the Emperor Napoleon, who, in 1806, adopted him as his son. He was subsequently appointed Viceroy of Italy, and married the Princess of Bavaria. In 1817 he had a son called Maximilian, who entered the service of Russia, and in 1839 married the Grand Dutchess Marie Nicolaiwena, daughter of the Emperor Nicholas. By this lady he has had several children, two of whom are sons—one, Prince Nicholas Maximilian, born in 1841, and Eugene Maximilian, born in 1847. Is the Emperor of Mexico the elder of the two? There is none of the Bonaparte blood in their veins; but they are so added to that family as to be considered a part of it. The choice of such a person would be evidently a stroke of policy. It associates with the French dynasty, the grandson of one of the most distinguished monarchs that have occupied the Russian throne; and it would serve to add distinction and power to it. The present French Emperor has adopted the wisdom of his uncle for his own guidance, and one part of that we know was to strengthen his position through every ramification of family ties.

THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

WILL MEET PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT with the Church of New Providence, Graham, N. C., on Wednesday before the second Sabbath in October.
Aug 6-td WM. L. LONG, Sec'y.

3,700 BOXES OF THE SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS

HAVE BEEN ORDERED IN ONE DAY. Wherever known their use continues. Without puffing, they have gained ground by their real value. More than five hundered persons are known to have been cured by these Pills.

This excellent family medicine is recommended by the proprietor as good only for diseases of the Liver. His correspondents say that they also cure Billious Rheumatism, Pneumonia, Chills and Fevers, Billious Fevers, Piles and Worms. They are a perfectly safe medicine.

Peter Vaden, Esq., of Dinwiddie county, Va., after describing remarkable cures in his family of Billious Rheumatism and Pleurisy, says: "My Doctor's bill has been heretofore from $175 to $200 per year. I have used them [these pills] for my family, which consists of eighteen white and colored, and have not called in a Doctor. This is a great saving. They certainly are the best family medicine ever discovered."

Rev. John W. Potter, of Greene county, North Carolina, had suffered twelve years from a diseased liver, which the physicians had not been able to cure. He says:

"I commenced taking the Hepatic Pills with no confidence in them. They acted like a charm on me. From that hour I have improved. I have persevered in their use until now, by God's blessing, I am well and hearty. I had a negro man who, as I believe, was saved from death by a dose of these Pills. My Doctor's bill was annually from $100 to $200, but I have had no use for a physician since."

The great rise in the price of ingredients and the heavy tax on these Pills, compel the proprietor to put them at their present prices or quit the manufacture. They are not more profitable to him than when he sold them at lower rates.

Price: $1:50 a box. For $15 a dozen boxes will be sent prepaid to any part of the Confederacy. Those who desire less than a dozen boxes must apply to the Druggists. Great reduction made to Druggists and merchants who pay by the gross. Cash must always accompany orders. Address
Aug 1-2tawlm* GEO. W. DEEMS, Wilson, N. C.

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

RIBTTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equay if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address: J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 9, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.
C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

MILITARY NOTICES.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

AFTER MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF A WARfare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country, and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad; your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion in the vain hope that, by a desperate effort, success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory, that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. They design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism wherever they can reach your homes, and they debauch the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions, as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow-citizens, no alternative is left you but victory, or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this end, all that is necessary is, that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success. The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders—and when with any approach of such equality, have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated; that others have left for temporary attention to their affairs, with the intention of returning, and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others, again, have left their posts from mere restlessness and desire of change, each quieting the upbraidings of his conscience, by persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism) are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number, to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty; but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my countrywomen—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all-powerful influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country, and to their God.

Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three.
(SEAL.) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN, Sect'y of State.
Aug 5-20t

The papers throughout the Confederate States are requested to copy the above proclamation, at the earliest moment, and for twenty days thereafter, and send their bills to the Private Secretary of the President.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
CAMP HOLMES, Aug. 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABOVE PROCLAmation of amnesty and pardon by the President, an earnest invitation is extended to all persons absent without leave from the army, to report themselves at the Camp of Instructions immediately, to be forwarded to their regiments. All good citizens are instructed to use every means in their power to prevail upon persons of the class named to return to their duty. They will be well treated and past offences forgotten. Transportation will be furnished to their commands.

But it must be distinctly understood that after the expiration of the time set by the President, the most vigorous measures in the power of the government will be instituted for the arrest and punishment of all absent from their commands without leave. None need expect to evade longer the service which they justly owe to their country. Let them report at once to their militia officers to be sent to camp, or come in person without delay.

II. A Camp of Instruction will be opened at "Camp Vance," near Morganton, on the 10th of August. All persons subject to conscription in the 9th and 10th District will report to Capt. James C. McRae, Commanding Camp Vance.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adj't. Aug 5-20t

REWARDS.

$500 REWARD.

TWO HORSES AND ONE MULE TAKEN FROM my Stables by the 3d New York Cavalry, the 30th July, 1863, one horse about seven years old, a sun-burnt, yellow sorrel, thick, heavy set, short tale, with tale and main a little wavy; had on shoes before; hind feet white and very tender footed, and is gentle in all work, but rough under the sadde. The Filly is about three years old, blood bay, with white in her forehead about the size of a half dollar, with a long tale with a few white hairs in the end of it, and a roan spot on her side. The mule is a very small horse mule, three years old, rather a mouse color, with main and tail cropped, and has a dark stripe down his back. I will pay one hundred dollars for the Mule and two hundred dollars each for the Horses, provided they are not injured. W. W. PARKER,
Aug 5-1w* Rocky Mount, N. C.

$10 REWARD.

LOST BETWEEN RALEIGH AND CAMP HOLMES, a Pocket Book, containing five ten dollar bills, three five dollar bills, and five dollars in twenty-five cent notes, also containing an order for the exchange of a pair of shoes, and a permit of absent from camp until 5 o'clock on Monday evening. Also some other change. Any person finding the above will do a soldier a great favor by leaving it at the Progress office.
August 4-6t*

$100 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR MY negro man DONUM, aged 23 years, about 6 feet high, slim built, and dark complexion. He left Clarksville, Va., with two negroes belonging to Mr. Hert, of Washington, and will try to reach Newbern or Washington.
SAML B. BIDDLE.
Forestville, Aug. 4-tf.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

SHOE FACTORY FOR SALE IN THOMASVILLE, N. C.

THE BUILDING IS LARGE AND WELL ARRANGED for the business. The machinery was purchased just before the war began, and is capable of turning out 150 pair of shoes per day. The hands at present employed can be retained by the purchaser if desired. For further particulars, apply to W. F. RICE, Ag't.,
Aug. 4-5t* Thomasville, N. C.

NEW BUGGY FOR SALE.

A NEW HICKORY BUGGY FOR SALE. Apply to A. MITCHELL,
Aug 3-6t-($6) Hillsboro', N. C.

IMPORTANT SALE OF IMPORTED LIQUORS AT AUCTION.

WE WILL SELL IN FRONT OF OUR AUCTION and Commission Stores, on Tuesday, the 11th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following consignment of Liquors, brought over by the steamer Advance: 30 Kegs, extra No. 1 Jamaica Rum. 12 Cases, 1 doz bottles each, best French Brandy. These Liquors were selected for medicinal purposes, and are pure.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
July 31-td Auctioneers.
Register and Standard copy till day.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to
July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.
PHILLIPS & HOOKER,
June 17-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department.
THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.
March 24-tf.

SALE OF LAND.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A DECREE OF THE COURT of Equity of Wake County and State of North Carolina, in the case of "Ann Eliza Honicutt against Geo W. Thompson, Adm'r, and Sion H. Rogers," made at Spring Term, 1861, and orders from time to time made in said cause, I shall proceed to sell, at the Court House door, on Tuesday of August Term of the County Court, 1863, at 12 M., the House and Lot in the pleadings mentioned and described in the above entitled case. The premises are located in the Southeastern part of the City of Raleigh, now occupied by Mrs. Honicutt and family, and adjoining the lots of Stephen Justice, Mary Saunders and others.—The House has two rooms and in tolerable repair, and there is ground enough for a good garden. I understand this lot always rents well.

The purchaser can give bond and good security, payable twelve months after date, with interest from date, or he can pay *cash*.
July 17-td R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

A VERY SUPERIOR 6½ OCTAVO ROSEWOOD Piano Forte, made by Knape & Ghale, of Baltimore. The above Piano has the entire iron Frame, and is finished all round, having four round corners, a very fine tone and every way a first rate instrument. Enquire of
JAS. PIRSSON,
July 9-tf Harget St., opposite the Fair Grounds.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to
June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

PUBLIC SALE WITHOUT RESERVE OF TEXAS LANDS!

ONE-HALF OF THE

JUSTO LIENDO TRACT.

On the 7th day of August next, at Atlanta, Ga.

THIS TRACT OF DESIRABLE LANDS, CONTAINing one square league, or 4428 acres, less two farms, 800 acres, has been withdrawn from private sale, and will be sold at Auction on the 7th day of August next, at Atlanta, Ga., without reserve.

It is situated in Milan county, Texas, within the TEMPERATE AND SHOWERY BELT OF TEXAS, about 45 miles North-Eastward from the Capital of the State, and about 55 miles Northwestwardly from Brenham, the present terminus of Railroad communication with Galveston and Houston.

The tract is divided in two nearly equal parts by Brushy Creek, (emptying into San Gabriel river,) and comprises an admirable combination of lands for agricultural and pastural pursuits. High and dry post oak lands, filled with fencing materials; ROLLING PRAIRIE, WITH BEAUTILUL BUILDING SITES commanding a view of the entire tract; RICH TIMBERED BOTTOM on both sides of the Creek, rising from there to a fine prairie covered with mesquite grass (not the bearded) UNSURPASSED FOR GRAZING PURPOSES, and which extends uninteruptedly to the banks of the San Gabriel, from 12 to 15 miles distant.

This region of country is not surpassed by any in Texas, in REGULARITY OF SEASONS, DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE AND HEALTH OF THE LOCALITY; and the tract itself forms one of the best investments for present use or future profit to be found in Texas.

THE LAND OF PROMISE AND OF PEACE.

Terms of Sale—cash, in Confederate Treasuary Notes.
R. M. PARKS & CO.,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta Georgia.
July 28-td

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of *CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.*

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.
G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
July 25-3m.

MRS. ALBERT JOHNSON,
HILLSBORO' STREET,

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND, OF HER OWN MANUfacture, Beeswax and Tallow Candles. Beeswax and Tallow wanted in either small or large quantites,—Highest market prices paid.
Raleigh, Aug 1-2w*

JUST RECEIVED.

THE IMMORTAL C. M. FARRISS HAS JUST REturned with a splendid assortment of *BLOCKADE GOODS,* with the latest report of London Fashions. Call and see.
LACK & FARRISS,
July 9-tf Merchant Tailors.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA,)
Raleigh, Aug. 3, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

I. ALL COMMUNICATIONS ON MILITARY MATters intended for His Excellency, the Governor, must be written and sent to the Adjutant General, who will lay them before the Governor and return his answer.

II. For the present the Governor declines to issue any exemptions from home defence duty, and all applications for such exemption to ensure attention must be forwarded through the commanding officer of the regiment with his approval.

By order of GOV. VANCE: R. S. TUCKER,
Aug 4-1w Maj. and A. A. A. C.

All daily papers in the State copy one week and weekly papers two times.

Headquarters Enrolling Office,
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
Goldsboro, N. C., July 30, 1863.

IN OBEDIENCE TO GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14, Col. Peter Mallette Commanding Conscripts for N. C., Commanding Officers of the several Regiments of Militia in the 3d Congressional Districts of N. C., comprising the counties of Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Johnston and Wayne, will assemble all white male persons between 18 and 45 years of age (this order includes *all persons* who have not been discharged or exempted heretofore within the above age) at the following time and places for final enrollment and examination by the Medical Board:

19th Reg't N C Militia, Jones county, at Shady Grove, August 20th 1863.
21st Reg't N C Militia, Onslow county, at Jacksonville, August 24th, 1863.
26th Reg't N C Militia, Duplin county, at Kenansville, August 26th and 27th, 1863.
24th Reg't N C Militia, Sampson county, at Clinton, August 29th and 31st, 1863.
25th Reg't N C Militia, Sampson county at Clinton, September 1st and 2d, 1863.
117th Reg't N C Militia, Johnston county, at Smithfield, September 4th and 5th, 1863.
41st Reg't N C Militia, Johnston county, at Smithfield, September 7th and 8th, 1863.
27th Reg't N C Militia, Wayne county, at Goldsboro, September 10th, 1863.
28th Reg't N C Militia, Wayne county, at Goldsboro, September 11th, 1863.

J. A. BARNETT,
Capt. and Enrolling Officer, 3d Cong, Dist.
SAML. R. RIXEY, Surg. P. A. C. S.,
L. TURNER SMITH, M. D.,
J. H. FAISON, M. D. } Ex. Board.
July. 31-10t

Wilmington Journal please copy one week and send bill to this office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.
BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day.....$ 5
Week.....28
Month.....90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

☞ One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.
June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.
SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care.
May 14-tf FRANK I. WILSON, Auctioneer
Standard copy

TAKEN UP

AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF LENOIR county, a Negro Boy who says his name is CALVIN, and that he belongs to Mr. Samuel Woodley. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOSIAH WOOD, Jailor,
Aug 3-1w* Kinston, N. C.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board per day.....$6.00
" " week.....35,00
" " month.....100,00
Children under ten, and servants, half price.
BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 23-tf] B. & CO.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 31-tf

TO HIRE.

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR, A STRONG, HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN. APPLY at
July 22-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

NURSE WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 21-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUG. 7, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

Daily Progress One year - - -		$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **How to send us Money.**--To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

☞ **Rags! Rags! Rags!**—The highest cash price will be paid at the PROGRESS OFFICE for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Negroes in Arms.

We hazard nothing in saying that the Yankee government will have all of one hundred thousand negroes in arms by the 1st day of January next. Negro soldiers assisted in the recent attack on Fort Wagner in Charleston harbor, and we are positively assured that a brigade of negro troops has been sent there from Newbern, where other regiments are being organized. Thousands have been organized and equipped at Hilton Head, S. C., and a large negro force will be brought to bear in the seige of Charleston.

But recently nearly two hundred were entrapped at one of the African Churches at Norfolk and hurried off on board of vessels lying in the stream to receive them and convey them to camps of instruction. They have negro soldiers in Florida, and large numbers have been organized at New Orleans; but the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson throws open the whole of the Mississippi Valley to them, the very heart of slave territory, and they are turning it to advantage. A telegram from the South says: "Transports loaded with negroes are sent up daily to Island No. 10 to be instructed in the manual of arms."—Here we have evidence conclusive, if more were wanted, that the immense number of slaves that have fallen into the hands of the enemy along the Mississippi river, are to be armed to fight us; and it is no extravagant calculation to assume that they will have a hundred thousand negro troops on a war footing by the beginning of the next year.

Meantime the draft goes on in the North. Irish, Dutch and English from the sewers and prisons of Europe are being recruited and organized to war upon us. We do not wish to increase the gloom and despondency that already is felt but too painfully, but these are facts that we had better look in the face, and prepare to meet, if no peace can be made. They will get the three hundred thousand by draft, and they will arm all the negroes they can capture, for they are arming them as fast as they get them in their possession. No people have ever had to fight such a motley crew—Duth, Irish, English, Scotch, niggers and the veritable Yankees.

And Lincoln has issued an order threatening retaliation for any treatment towards the negro, on our part, not warranted by the usages of war, and putting them on a footing with white soldiers. The Yankees have acknowledged the negro as an equal and mean to force us to accept him as such, if they have the brute force to do it. This war, started by bad men for unholy purposes, has destroyed the institution of slavery, and we very much fear it will enslave if not destroy us with it. Some men we know still talk of a glorious country and the extension of slavery, but we cannot see such prospects ahead.—

We hope for the best but we will not deceive the people by false statements or predictions that we know can never be fulfilled.

Our people have fought as gallantly as ever people fought before, and if we are overcome by the force of numbers and the superior resoures of the enemy, there will be no disgrace to our arms, and we shall have the consolation of knowing, should the worst come, that we deserved independence. We do not look on all as lost, not by any means, but certainly the prospect is not as bright and cheering as we could wish it. Slavery, on which many of our people have relied so largely, has been an element of weakness instead of strength, for the stout, healthy, ablebodied men are armed to fight us, while the women and children are left for us to feed. And, what is worse than all, we are to be forced to treat negroes—slaves—as prisoners of war when we take them with arms in their hands, trying to butcher us. Two years of war has made more Abolitionists, in the South, than we should have had in a thousnd years of peace.

Skulkers and Extortioners.

Our attention has been called, by an esteemed friend in the service, to a class of skulkers that we have lashed more than once. Tanners are exempt from the service of the country because they are tanners, and yet they are selling leather at from five to six, and even as high as seven dollors a pound. And this swindling is legalized by the Congress of the Confederate States. If ever that body meets again we hope a little common sense will be employed. So too in relation to shoemakers, factors and others.

In ordinary times sagacious business men were very willing to invest their money where it would yield them 25 per cent., but the Confederate Congress allows the cotton factories 75 per cent., and it is well known that many of them are making over 200 per cent. Fortunes have been made in six and twelve months. No wonder these creatures clamor for war, for every day of blood and carnage but piles up their gains. And strange to say that some of them who were strong Union men in 1860 became violent for war as soon as they found it would enrich the owners of cotton factories. When cotton sold at 8 and 10 cents a pound, we got cotton goods at 10 cents, and now that cotton sells at 50 cents they charge $1.50 to $2 for their goods; and many of them have sold goods at these high figures, made of cotton bought at from 6 to 12 cents. Can these things be explained or justified?

When Congress meets let it look into these things. There are hundreds and thousands of shoemakers and tanners, and salt makers in the Confederacy who only use the business as a means to keep out of the army, and the little that they do for the people or the army they get half a dozen prices for. We know one infamous scoundrel in this county that keeps out of the army by selling a little leather at $6 a pound.—He is a young man, has no family and his tanning is not done by himself but by negroes, and were we the enrolling officer or provost officer he would soon find himself at Camp Holmes. He swaggers a good deal, goes to the Springs, talks about hanging decent men for "treason" and all that. Until all such ranters and skulkers are forced into the army dissatisfaction will continue and desertion will increase. The soldiers in the army are generally willing to stay there, could these skulkers at home be compelled to go too, but the fact that so many of them are evading the operations of the law by cobbling, tanning, salt making and other pursuits, causes great dissatisfaction.—These things must be remedid if the war is to continue. It is bad enough for the government to excuse salt makers, tanners, shoemakers, owners of cotton factories, &c. from service, without *authorising* them to charge swindling prices for their productions. The shoemaker puts up army shoes at six, eight or ten dallars and boasts that he is working for nothing—*for his country*,—but he at the same time does a large custom business for civilians with shoes at $30 and boots at $75. Does the government know that its shoemaking pets are charging such prices? Or does it know that its other pets, the tanners, are getting $6 a pound for cow hide. Better that some of them had it in narrow strips on their backs.

We shall have more to say on this subject and others of a kindred nature.

Appeal to Deserters.

We invite attention to the appeal made by Col. Mallett to deserters and all officers and soldiers absent from the army without leave, published in connection with the President's proclamation, in this paper. While all past offences will be blotted out, as far as those who now return to duty in obedience to this call are concerned, the utmost rigors of the law will be visited upon all who refuse to heed the appeal.

Col. Mallett gives notice that a camp of Instruction will be opened at Morganton, on the 10th of this month, and all persons subject to conscription in the 9th and 10th Congressional districts are ordered to report to Capt. James C. McRae, who is to have command of the new camp.

Capt. Joseph J. Davis.

It is well known that Captain Davis was in the thickest of the fight at Gettysburg, and the rumor that he was killed caused a gloom, not only in Franklin county where he resides, but here and elsewhere the probable fall of one so gifted, gallant and promising produced a feeling of profound sadness. His friends in Franklin had announced him as a suitable person to represent this district in the next Congress, which made their suspense in reference to his fate only the more disagreeable.

But we are glad to be able to announce that all anxiety is at an end, and that Capt. Davis lives. A gentleman writing to us from Louisburg on the 4th says:

"We have been in painful suspense in regard to Capt. Davis' fall at the battle of Gettysburg, until yesterday, when we received a positive assurance that he was unhurt, but a prisoner in Ohio."

MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.—The telegraph tells us that Meade's whole army has crossed over into Virginia, and Richmond papers, without giving particulars, inform us that Gen. Lee's army is in motion. If it be true that Meade has crossed the Rappahannock, we do not see how a general engagement can be delayed beyond a few days. Lee is no doubt falling back on Richmond and will select his ground for the engagement, or he may fall back to the immediate vicinity of the Capitol before he gives battle. Every man belonging to Lee's army, now absent, should hurry to his post, if able to do duty, for he will be needed.

Lieut. Gaston Broughton, of the 26th regiment N. C. T., was reported among the killed at the battle of Gettysburg, and the announcement caused great distress to his relatives and friends here, but we are glad to learn that intelligence has been received here that he was not killed but is a prisoner, and is now at Johnston's Island, Lake Erie. Others supposed to have been killed will, no doubt, turn up.

We observe that Bishop Pierce and Rev. Dr. Green of the Tennessee Conference, and Rev. J. E. Evans of the Georgia Conference, passed through Richmond recently on their way to Gen. Lee's army.

GENERAL LAWRENCE BAKER.—We have already noticed that Colonel Lawrence Baker, of the 1st N. C. Cavalry had been promoted to a Brigadier Generalship. The *Enquirer* of the 5th says:

We learn that Col. Lawrence Baker, who was in command of our forces in the recent fight near Brandy Station, has been appointed a brigadier general.—This is a merited and well deserved appointment. Colonel Baker was appointed in 1861 lieutenant colonel of the 1st North Carolina cavalry regiment, then commanded by Colonel Robert Ransom, and upon his appointment to brigadier general, he became colonel of the 1st. He has seen hard service, and his regiment has well sustained itself. He is a graduate at West Point, and been in the old United States army from the time he graduated till the present war commenced, when he immediately resigned his commission. He is very badly wounded in the arm, about two inches of the bone being shattered. Gen. Stuart, we learn, called to see him Monday morning, and stated that be was sent to him by Gen. Lee to inform him that he had been appointed a brigadier general, and to make known to him his regret that he had been wounded, and to tender to him his thanks for the successful and creditable manner in which he had conducted the forces under his command.

ENEMY'S MOVEMENTS—STATE OF THE WAR.

The overwhelming advance of the enemy and the immediate conquest of Mississippi and Alabama, which the faint of heart and desponding of our people looked for as the immediate result of the fall of Vicksburg have not taken place. Is not this a warning to such persons of the danger of giving up when the public prospects are darkened and lowering clouds threaten? We hope it may be heeded and improved upon. The gloomier the hour of the people's fate, the more call is there for forfitude and courage to breast and resist the adverse fortune. We are not worthy of freedom and independence if we are not equal to this, and nothing is more certain than that a wise Providence, working by fixed laws on the destinies of nations, will never so shape events as to confer independence on a people unworthy of it. Nothing has ever alarmed us in the contemplation of the final result of the struggle, except the conduct of despondent and frightened people. In the spread of this feeling to the masses of the Confederacy lies our only danger. Speculators may prey upon the people, blockade runners may play wild with our currency, and we may yet maintain the fight to the glorious end. But croakers are our deadliest enemies, for they spread a moral contagion which unmans and emasculates the public mind, and does more to subjugate us than all the armies of Lincoln. If they must tremble, for God's sake let them retire to the shades of night or the solitudes of their chambers to do it. Let them forbear to show their long and ill-omened countenances to the faces of a people engaged in a struggle so sacred and a so fearful as this.

Palsied be the coward tongue that says yield, or prates of peace, and reconstruction and saving of property. There is no safety, no property, no civicl liberty or personal honor for any Southern man or woman that does not lie along the path made bloody and brilliant by the points of the bayonets of a people who have sworn they will not own Yankees for masters, and become the serfs and vassals of the viper-brood of Puritans in religion and Abolitionists in politics. The croaker, we say, is the deadliest enemy of the cause, the most eloquent auxiliary of our foes. From him down as one already subjugated and ready for the Yankee yoke. Avoid him as you would a pestilence. And to them this word, and we shame to say it is to be addressed to here and there a man who ought to be a leader and a beacon to the people in this struggle—Beware lest you yield too soon, lest hope desert you and leave you a wreck prematurely stranded on the beach of this great revolution, while its tumultuous waves still roll grandly to triumph, success and independence. This revolution cannot fail if the people will it to succeed. If they have the courage to go through with it, the guerdon of freedom awaits them at the end of a struggle that cannot, in the nature of things, be much longer protracted. We have to choose the crown of freedom or the whip of the master. Choose ye!

We call upon the men of Mississippi, so lately threatened and so unexpectedly reprieved from the menaced danger, to use the breathing spell allowed them and gird up their loins for the defense of their State. Join the arms you have at home to those of Gen. Johnston, and without the help of another Confederate soldier you cannot only defend but redeem your State. The same may be said of Alabama and Georgia. Flock to Bragg's standard and you can drive Rosecrans from your borders. There is no doubt of this. We are in the crisis of the war—at a turning point when every man belonging to the army should be at his post, or failing to go, be driven there by the force of public opinion, the entreaties of friends and the scornful frowns of women. We are at a point when the Confederacy should throw its whole fighting force into the field to turn the scale of the present campaign in our favor. That done, there are a hundred reasons to believe that the war will be virtually ended. Lincoln can put no more armies in the field—his present forces are melting away, and by a united effort on our part can be swept from the land. If Lincoln fails in this campaign, revolution will spring upon him at home, and we can be spectators of a civil war tearing the vitals of our enemies.

For the present the tide of war has turned to the East. We believe that Grant's army is being moved to Virginia, in the belief (and the true belief) that Virginia is the backbone of the Confederacy, and that with Lee's army beaten and Virginia occupied the war will be at an end. It may be, and it now looks like it, that the great and final battle will crimson the soil of the dear, noble and brave old Dominion, and the whole of our moveable forces may be called there to meet the grand onslaught of the combined armies of the enemy. We hope the Government at Richmond is awake to such a contingency. From a quarter of a million of Confederate soldiers, under such leaders as Lee, Johnston, Bragg and Beauregard, &c., the North cannot muster the masses, even in Persian numbers, to ravish a victory. But come what will—let what may be wrapped in the womb of the future—for as there is but one policy, one duty for us. It is to *fight*—to FIGHT—to FIGHT to the bitter end.—*Mobile Register.*

THE SITUATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

From the army correspondence of the Memphis (Atlanta) *Appeal* we clip the following in relation to the position and movements of General Johnston:

It seems apparent now that the next golden apple to be gathered is the race in Mobile. The possession of the New Orleans and Jackson, and the Mississippi Central railroads, will be but of little use to the enemy, if we hold a parallel line of travel not many miles distant in the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, with its flourishing Southern terminus, the Gulf city, in our possession. Besides the fall of Mobile would be the precursor of the capture of Savannah, and that of some other point, until every city on the whole Atlantic coast, from the Mexican gulf of the Chesapeake, fell into the ennemy's hands *seriatim*.—Gen Johnston will hold the Mobile and Ohio railroad then and the very best place for him to accomplish that important object, and at the same time guard the city of Mobile from Yankee incursions, is Enterprise, Mississippi.

With Enterprise as a pivot, he can, with either wing of his army, sweep the entire threatened area, and compel the enemy to fight him at a disadvantage. Besides, his lines of communication and subsistence will be safe from any serious interruption from the enemy's cavalry, and be through a country sound to the core, and is yet untouched by the despoiling hand of the invader.

Enterprise! the name is a happy omen of the action and enterprise we so much need. Let us hope that we will date a brighter and more suspicious page of our history from the day we pitch our tents at Enterprise.

Southward from Jackson is all in darkness. There is not a rumor on which to base a paragraph, but I judge the Yankees have not penetrated far in that direction. I know of nothing that could induce them to move in that direction in large bodies, and Jackson's cavalry being active on rear and flanks, will act as a check on straggling parties of marauders.

Affairs are moving very much as usual north of Vaiden. My dates from that direction are to the 28d inst; Chalmer's forces were there well placed to match the movements of the enemy, and to repel small parties. No movement toward the rolling stock which is up there, has been made, and there probably will be none at present. It would be a rich prize for Grant, should he get it, and he will probably allow no raids in its direction for fear our people should destroy it, in order to save it from falling into his hands. The road was running regularly from Vaiden to Water Valley on the Mississippi Central, and from Grenada to Panola, on the Tennessee, and the telegraph was in regular operation as far as Senatobia. There were no indications of an incursion from the Memphis and Charleston road.

MOBILE.

The Mobile *Register* says:

Gen. Johnston returned to Mississippi Wednesday night, after several days diligently employed in inspecting the defences and inquiring into the resources of Mobile. Of the results of his visit we have learned some things which of themselves, there is no harm in telling and others which it might not be proper to ventilate freely, but if we should speak openly on some points our silence upon others would be its own interpreter to those who, it suits those at the head of affairs to believe, never know anything not lawful to be to be known about the affairs of the Confederacy until they read it in Southern papers.

All then, that we can say, is in general terms, that the strong and the weak points of our defences have been closely scanned by the intelligent eye of the commanding General, and provision made for promptly strengthening such parts as require it. When we speak of weak points, we would be understood comparatively. In so extensive a system of works it is difficult to bring every portion up at once to the same standard of strength. During the last fifteen months immense labor has been bestowed upon the permanent and temporary fortifications of our city, and, as common sense would dictate attention was first bestowed upon the points which could first be made capable of strong resistance, or which were most exposed to attack. The next thing to be done was to connect these points, and the next to increase the capability of defense of every part to the greatest possible extent. The second part of the work was long since effected, and the third is now in steady progress, nor do we expect that it will be suspended so long as the enemy defer their attack, whether the delay be a month or two years.

If the enemy were to assault us to-morrow—though it is idle to suppose an impossibility—if in a fortnight, he would find strong natural obstacles: features of the position, with which our own familiarity has bred contempt, rendered more formidable by the best engineering that has anywhere been put in requisition during the war; behind them a well armed and determined body of citizen soldiers, many of whom would not then for the first time look war in the face; and in front a sufficient of the veterans of four or five armies to render nugatory any operation unless in greater strength than he can bring to bear at this juncture. In the rear would be no Mississippi swarming with the enemy's fleet and its farther bank lined with his batteries; but a river in our own secure possession, by which supplies of every kind would be brought to us in abundance, not to speak of the State troops who by that route would soon begin to pour in to render our defense more secure and his defeat more signal and disastrous. And one month later he would have to encounter still more formidable obstacles.

Such is the present posture and the state of progress of our affairs. In thus reviewing them it has not been our purpose to raise the spirits of our people. They do not need it. It matters not that there are croakers and cowards among us, or if it does it is an argument of our security—else why do they stay here? But they are not our people. We wish to reassure those abroad who have been deluded by the misrepresentations of such as these until they imagine that Mobile is destined to fall, almost whether it be attacked or not.

THE FALL OF VICKSBURG AND SURRENDER OF PORT HUDSON.

The garrison of Port Hudson was surrendered on the morning of the 9th of July, 1863. After General Gardner was furnished with an official dispatch from General Grant to General Banks to the effect that Vicksburg fell on the 4th of July, he knew it was folly to longer hold out. Owing to the great amount of sickness we had only about 2,500 fighting men on our lines, with short rations, and no hospital stores. It was time to surrender, however much we regretted its necessity.

In view of the noble defense made by the garrison, Banks has paroled all the enlisted men, and they start for home. The officers are held and have their choice to either go South via New Orleans or up the river. The officers of the 1st Alabama go down the river and thence, I suppose, to some Northern prison, though I learn there is some hope of a parole also for the officers. All the prisoners have been well treated. Every kindness and courtesy is shown them. General Gardner and staff also go below.

Throughout the entire siege, (and in fact for months previously) too much praise cannot be awarded to Lieutenant Col. Marshall I. Smith, chief of heavy artillery.—He has merited and won "golden opinions" from all with whom he came in contact. A more energetic, persevering and efficient officer cannot be found. Always in the saddle, he gave his personal supervision to all matters pertaining to his important department. The Colonel is from New Orleans, and commanded the old Crescent regiment in the battle of Shiloh. May he soon be exchanged, for the Confederacy cannot well do without such an intelligent and courteous officer. He is a noble and worthy representative of the South.

THE LOSSES.

Our army has lost in killed and wounded 650 men.—The loss of the enemy, according to his own statement, is between 5,000 and 6,000, many officers included. The number surrendered is about 4,000 men, with very little munitions of war.

HOW LINCOLN RECRUITS HIS ARMY.—A gentleman, recently from Norfolk, gives the following account to the *Christain Observer* of a proceeding which was doubtless regarded by the enemy as a "cute Yankee trick."

There are in the city of Norfolk four churches, known as the African churches, which are used exclusively by the colored people for public worship. One of these has a bell, and is known as the "Bell Church." A notice was recently circulated among the colored population by orders of the Provost Marshal, that on the following Sabbath something would be communicated in the Bell Church in which they were interested. Their curiosity being thus appealed to, the ringing of the bell drew an immense crowd. The house was filled. Many who could not get in stood around the doors and windows with listening ears.—At an appointed signal a military manceuvre was executed, and they found themselves surrounded by three regiments of soldiers, with fixed bayonets. Resistance was useless—escape impossible. All who were neither too young nor too old for military service were hurried away. No time was given for farewells or for making any preparations. In their Sunday clothes they were marched on board the vessels that were in readiness to carry them to the North to swell the armies designed for the subjugation of the South.

BEST SORT OF WIVES.—A Columbus editor asks, reprovingly: "Why should our Dixie girls wear these huge 'tries' of which Isaiah spoke in such derisive terms nearly three thousand years ago, or persist in dragging the six inches of skirt which swabs the filth from the pavement as they walk, to the great disparagement of clean stockings and pretty little feet? Why not bring the dress well up on the shoulders and neck, to keep off colds and bronchitis, so as to give them an air of comfort and utility? And then why not take plenty of exercise, in the kitchen, garden, and on horseback? Such a schedule would make them rosy checked and cheerful, and the best sort of wives for the brave soldier boys who are suffering so much and fighting so hard for their homes and country."

ANOTHER STATEMENT.—It has been ascertained that a large amount of ammunition was lost at Vicksburg. A correspondent of the Mobile *Register* contradicts this and says:

"I have the papers to prove to the contrary, which I will show to any person who wishes to see them, and assert that there was not enough for twenty-four hours hard fighting. The ordnance department was engaged in making ammunition night and day to supply the consumption for twenty days before the surrender, and the stock in Vicksburg from the time the first gun was planted has never been enough—certainly never immense!"

From the New York Caucasian.]

THE WHITE SLAVE'S PETITION.

BY RICHARD ROCKDALE

How long must the reign of mammon,
Oppress the world with woe?
How long must Justice, blinded,
Be led by the wicked foe?
How long must we sit in the shadow
Of the world's great sorrow and wrong?
How long must we dwell in bondage—
How long, dear Father, how long?

With patience have we waited
The hour of Freedom's birth—
Of peace, and love, and Justice,
Through all the ends of earth;
But the night is growing darker,
And hope hath ceased her song;
How long ere the morning breaketh—
How long, dear Father, how long?

Our hearts are sad and weary,
Our souls are sick with fear;
A while, and we quickly perish,
With all our loved ones here;
The word is lost in darkness,
Where fearful phantoms throng;
How long must we wait His coming—
How long, dear Father, how long?

Except these days be shorten,
No human flesh can live;
The help that now is needed,
Thou, only Thou, can'st give;
The wicked are in our councils,
And work the ends of wrong;
How long must we live and suffer—
How long, dear Father, how long?

We pray in the name of Justice,
We pray in the name of Right:
For the sake of love and Mercy,
We ask for the boon of light;
The fangs of Mammon are fastened
Alike on the weak and the strong;
And we sink in Death and Darkness—
How long, dear Father, how long?

NEGROES CAPTURED.—The *Examiner* of Wednesday says:

A few days since a small body of Confederate troops dashed into Williamsburg and stampeded out into our lines a number of runaway negroes. They found very few Yankees there. This dash has been repeated once or twice. There were none, or very few Yankees in King William and New Kent

DIED,

In Kinston, July 27th, Mrs. ELIRABETH DUNN, wife of Lieut. Walter Dunn, Jr., and daughter of the late Daniel Miller, aged 43 years and 6 months.

Duplin County May, 25, 1863.—EDITOR OF THE PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or stir party feelings, but as some friend has suggested sometime since the name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable person to be voted for for Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one man should have the same privileges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person to represent the 3rd Congressional District at the ensuing election. No better or more loyal man than Thomas I Faison, no private man has done more for the Confederacy and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3D CON. DIST. OF N. C.
May 28-tf

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressiona District.—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civil position, at this time; but we are confident that he will shrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till election and send bills to this office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST,

YESTERDAY MORNING, ABOUT THE MARKET square, in Raleigh, or between the Market and Depot, a letter addressed to Thompson Lynch, overseeing negroes at work on public works. Said letter was wrapped up in a small cotton handkerchief and both were lost together. A liberal reward and many thanks will be lavished upon the finder by leaving it at this office or returning it to me. M. H. CHAPEL.
Aug. 7-1t*

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

A GENUINE ARTICLE OF LORILLARD'S SALT Snuff and Appleby's Fresh or Sweet Snuff. Will send the above Snuff in any quantity, from one pound upwards, by express. A. A. WILLARD,
Aug 7-t15S* Greensboro, N. C.

PIANO FOR SALE.

ONE OF WORCESTER'S MAKE, NEARLY NEW, Rosewood case, 7¾ octave—a fine instrument. Apply to A. A. WILLARD,
Aug 7-9t* Greensboro, N. C.

HOUSE FOR RENT.

A GOOD HOUSE FOR RENT FOR A SMALL FAMily. Apply at the Progress office.
Aug 7-1t*

A WALLET

CONTAINING A JACKET AND OTHER ARTICLES of soldiers clothing was taken from the depot of the N. C. Road, at Raleigh, a few days ago by mistake. The owner can get the same by calling at the Progress office.
Aug 7-2t*

TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FOR YEARS ADministered an ointment to many friends in cases of Rheumatism (which she considers almost a specific in the disease) gratuitously, now offers it for sale to the public for a small consideration, believing that its general use will greatly dimish the empire of this terrible tyrant:

HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN RELIEVED BY IT!

READ THE CERTIFICATES—TRY IT!

PRICE: $3 per box, sent by mail anywhere in the Confederate States, Address
MRS. S. A. REID, box 307,
Raleigh, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. July 31, 1863.

Dear Mrs. Reid: After having tried your Ointment for Rheumatism thoroughly, and having experienced great relief therefrom, I feel safe in saying that it is one of the greatest remedies of the age. Nothing can eradicate the disease, but it can be relieved to a certain extent, and your Ointment accomplishes all that any medicine can do. I have recommended it in numerous instances, and always with good has its use been attended. God bless you for your kindness in administering relief to
THOS. J. JOHNSTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1, 1863.

Mrs. S. A. Reid: Having used your Ointment myself and for others of my family, I may safely pronounce it the *best* remedy for Rheumatism I have ever tried.

I would advise *all* who are afflicted with this disease to give it a trial.

Yours respectfully,
H. PORTER.
Aug 4-2w.